Historic, archived document

Do not assume content reflects current scientific knowledge, policies, or practices.

Our Silver Jubilee

Price and Descriptive List

Our Old
Customers
For Reference
Everywhere

Under the
Same
Management

HERMANN GRAPE NURSERIES

Established 1897

Ed. Kemper & Co. Proprietors

Hermann, Missouri

Price List

AT THE FOLLOWING PRICE WE PAY THE EXPRESS OR POSTAGE TO ANY DESTINATION IN THE UNITED STATES.

VARIETIES	Strong Select, each	Strong Select, per 10	Strong Select, per 25	1 year, No. 1, per 100	2 year, No. 1, per 100
Aroma	$0.20	$1.80	$4.00	$9.00	$12.00
Brighton	.15	1.30	2.75	6.00	9.00
Concord	.12	1.00	2.25	5.00	7.00
Catawba	.12	1.00	2.25	5.00	7.00
Campbell's Early	.20	1.80	4.00	9.00	10.00
Dry Hill Beauty	.20	1.80	4.00	9.00	12.00
Elvira	.12	1.00	2.25	5.00	7.00
Ives	.12	1.00	2.25	5.00	7.00
Moore's Early	.14	1.20	2.50	5.50	7.50
Martha	.14	1.20	2.50	5.50	7.50
Mo. Riesling, No. 1	.14	1.20	2.50	5.50	7.50
Marsala	.15	1.30	2.75	6.00	9.00
Niagara	.14	1.20	2.50	5.50	7.50
Norton's Vir. Seedling	.20	1.80	4.00	5.50	7.00
Worden	.14	1.20	2.50	5.50	7.50
Woodruff Red	.15	1.30	2.75	6.00	9.00

One Plant of all the above varieties for $2.00.

General Information

Reference. Write us, no doubt some one in your neighborhood has bought from us before and knows what we are doing.

Terms. Cash with order.

Substitution. In case we are sold out we substitute the next best we have, if you do not want this state "No substitution" on your order and we will refund money.

Planting. March and April is the best time. In fall we do not dig before we have had several good night frosts and then there is danger that the bad weather gets you at planting. Plant 6 to 8 feet apart.

Explanation. We try to give a true description of each variety we list. If we say "subject to rot" that means that it happens in vineyards here, so if the old Concord is subject to rot in your locality you may be quite sure that all the other varieties that are marked "subject to rot" will do so also, it however can easily be controlled by spraying. Write us if there is anything you do not understand. For hints on pruning see page four.

Descriptive List

AROMA. Found growing on a farm in Kansas by M. Romeiser of Hermann, Mo. It seems to do best in the Western States. We recommend it only to the Breeder and Amateur for its size, curiosity and health. Red, where it ripens well; strong grower; very productive; ripens midseason; bunches small; berries the largest we know; peculiar flavor; not subject to rot.

BRIGHTON. Originated by Jacob Moore of Brighton, N. Y., in 1870. Seedling of Diana Hamburg, pollinated by Concord. Will do its best only if we use stable litter and mulch in winter. Red, flavor excellent; berries medium; bunches very large; productive; ripens early; subject to rot.

CONCORD. Originated by Ephraim Bull of Concord, Mass., in 1843. Seedling of a wild grape believed to have been pollinated by Catawba. Of the several thousand varieties that have been offered to the public since, it still leads, all considered. It does fair without any attention, no doubt because half wild. First brought to Hermann, Mo., by Husmann in 1855. Black; flavor good; productive; berries and bunches—could say large; good grower; ripens midseason; subject to rot.

CATAWBA. Origin not positively known but in 1807 General Davy, Senator of South Carolina, brought some to Washington saying that it was an old variety at his home. Red; vinous flavor; bunches and berries good sized; ripen late; fair grower; subject to rot.

CAMPBELL'S EARLY. Originated by Geo. W. Campbell of Deleware, Ohio, in 1892. Seedling of Moore's Early pollinated by Belvidere and Muscat Hamburg. Close pruning and mulch in winter with stable litter is the only way we get good results. Black; ripens early; berries large; bunches very large; flavor good; subject to rot.

DRY HILL BEAUTY. Originated by Robyn Bros. of Hermann, Mo., about 1902. A chance Seedling. They have vineyards on a ridge known as Dry Hill, hence the name. Brick red; ripens very early; healthy; very productive; flavor fair; berries and bunches medium; good grower; not subject to rot.

ELVIRA. Originated by Jacob Rommel of Morrison, Mo., in 1863. Seedling of Taylor, claimed to have been pollinated by Martha. Very productive, will overbear if not pruned very short. White; sweet when well ripe; bunches compact, small; berries medium; ripens midseason; good grower; not subject to rot.

IVES. Originated by Henry Ives of Cincinnati, Ohio, in 1840. Mr. Ives claims that it comes from seed of Madeira. Black; healthy; good grower; productive; flavor fair; ripens midseason; not subject to rot.

MOORE'S EARLY. Originated by John B. Moore of Concord, Mass., in 1871. Seedling of Concord. Not so productive as Concord, a good shipper and table grape. Black; ripens early; flavor good; berries large; bunches medium; subject to rot.

MARTHA. Originated by Samuel Miller, of Buffton, Mo., in 1864. Seedling of Concord. Yellow; very sweet; productive; good grower; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; subject to rot.

MISSOURI RIESLING. Originated by Nicholas Grein of Hermann, Mo., in 1870. Seedling of Taylor. White, turning pink when at its best; good grower, flavor good; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; subject to rot.

MARSALA. Originated by Dr. Stayman about 1878. Red; very productive; healthy; fair grower; flavor fair; ripens midseason; bunches and berries medium; not subject to rot.

NIAGARA. Originated by Hoag & Clark of Niagara Co., N. Y. Seedling of Concord pollinated by Cassady. Yellow; sweet; productive; good grower; ripens midseason; bunches large; berries large; subject to rot.

NORTON'S VIRGINIA SEEDLING. Originated by Dr. Norton of Richmond, Virginia, in 1830. Dr. Norton claims it a cross between Bland and Miller's Burgundy. This, however, seems doubtful as it shows Aestivalis strain. It never came to prominence in Virginia, but when it was brought to Hermann, Missouri, it was soon largely planted. Then came Cynthiana, first received by Husmann then of Hermann, Missouri. This also was largely planted and if we now plant them together we find no difference. Cynthiana was found growing in the woods of Arkansas. Neither the Nortons nor Cynthiana will do good in Northern States. Black; productive; good grower; ripens late; bunches large; berries small; sweet; not very subject to rot.

WORDEN. Originated by Schuyler Worden of Minetto, N. Y. in 1863. A seedling of Concord. In many localities claimed as a better variety than Concord. Black; productive; fair grower; ripens early; bunches large; berries very large; flavor good; subject to rot.

WOODRUFF. Originated by C. H. Woodruff of Ann Arbor, Michigan, in 1874. Chance seedling. Red; very productive; good grower; ripens midseason; bunches medium; berries large; sweet; spicy; not subject to rot.

Pruning

When you receive the plants trim off the new growth, leaving only a few buds. If they are planted by digging holes with a shovel or spade the roots must be trimmed also, so that they can be spread out in the hole. In planting on a large scale deep furrows are usually plowed and the root pruning is not necessary. Roots should be about five inches under the ground. The first winter after planting the entire growth must again be cut off, leaving only a few buds to grow strong canes. The second year you may leave one cane two or three feet long for bearing; if it has made a very strong growth you might leave two canes. In future years watch the growth of the vine, the stronger the growth the more and longer canes you should leave, but if the growth gets poorer the lesser and shorter canes you must leave. These canes should always be from the last summer's growth and come out of as young wood as possible. To get these canes we always leave a few spurs with two or three buds as low on the vine as possible.